This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news, accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Self-trust is the essence of heroism.—Emerson.

WHOLE NO. 1445 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1938 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer | VOL. 28, NO. 52

Constitutionality of Anti-Labor Law In Oregon Challenged by A. F. of L.

Suit Filed in Portland Charges That Initiative Measure Passed in November Election Deprives Workers of the Benefit of the Bill of Rights Amendment to the Federal Constitution and Conflicts With the Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Law, the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, the Wagner National Labor Relations Act, the Social Security Act, and Other Federal Labor Statutes.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Portland, Oregon.—The American Federation of Labor and the Oregon State Federation of Labor joined in an attack on the Anti-Labor Initiative, recently adopted by the voters in this State, by filing a twenty-one page complaint in the Multnomah County Circuit Court asking for a declaratory judgment holding the law unconstitutional, null and void.

The complaint enumerated more than twenty points of alleged conflict with the Federal and State constitutions and with Federal laws. The Oregon Labor Press is also joined as a plaintiff in the allegation that enforcement of the new law would deny to the publication the right of free press.

Defendants named in the complaint are District Attorney James R. Bain, Sheriff Martin T. Pratt, Chief of Police Harry W. Niles and Attorney General I. H. Van Winkle.

The complaint was filed by Joseph A. Padway, counsel for the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Green and Mr. Boesen, Portland attorneys representing the State Federation of Labor.

The Oregon Labor Press published the following summary of the complaint filed with the Multnomah County Circuit Court by the American Federation of Labor and the Oregon State Federation of Labor:

Violates Federal Constitution and Statutes

Numerous provisions of the law are alleged to be in conflict with the constitution of the United States and constitution of the State of Oregon in denial of free speech, free assembly, free press and other rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. Also the complaint alleges conflict with the "due process" amendment to the federal constitution and the commerce clause.

In addition to the alleged constitutional conflict, the complaint declares that the Oregon law violates such federal laws as the Norris-La Guardia In-

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AFL TANNERY UNION HAS GOOD CONTRACT

The 44-Hour Week, Seniority, and Time and One-Half for Overtime Included in Agreement With Gunnison Brothers, Girard, Pa.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Girard, Pa.—The execution of Federal Labor Union No. 20779, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are well pleased with the agreement recently negotiated with the Gunnison Brothers Tannery of Girard.

Declaring that the intent of the agreement is "to maintain harmonious relationship and promote close cooperation

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Montana Council For Progressive Political Action Banned by Green

A. F. of L. President Says State Federation of Labor Is Only Group Recognized to Sponsor Legislation Affecting Working Men and Women.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor cannot tolerate cooperation of A. F. of L. unions with self-constituted political groups set up to usurp the functions belonging to State Federations of Labor in the field of labor legislation.

This important position was fully presented by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to the secretaries of central labor unions in the State of Montana outlining the functions of State Federations of Labor with regard to legislative measures and calling upon the central labor unions to assist in the way the "Montana Council for Progressive Political Action" and to cooperate completely with the Montana State Federation of Labor in securing the enactment of adequate laws affecting the workers.

Following is the text of Mr. Green's letter:

"The American Federation of Labor recognizes State Federations of Labor as clothed with authority to represent organized labor in the different states before the State Legislatures. The presentation of legislative measures and the appeal in behalf of organized labor to members of State Legislatures to adopt legislation sponsored by State Federations of Labor falls by law in regular order as the function of the officers elected as the action of the State Federations of Labor.

"In line with this general policy of the American Federation of Labor we recognize the Montana State Federation of Labor as the agency through which the workers in Montana should express themselves to the Montana State Legislature upon state legislation affecting the economic, social and in-

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RADIO ARTISTS VOTE FOR A. F. L. UNION

St. Louis, Mo. (AFLWNS)—The St. Louis Local of the American Federation of Radio Artists, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as bargaining representative for staff actors, singers, announcers and free lance actors, and announcers employed at broadcasting station KMOX, of St. Louis.

The action of the Board was taken on the basis of the record, which showed that the union had 47 members in the "appropriate unit" containing 62 persons.

409,150 Majority Against Anti-Labor Initiative Cast by California Voters

Similar Measure Defeated In Washington by 26,583 Major-ity; Oregon Proposal Carried by 49,311 Majority.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The official count of the vote on the Anti-Labor Initiative which appeared on the ballot at the November election in California, Oregon and Washington has finally been announced, according to Paul Scharrenberg, who was assigned by President Green of the American Federation of Labor to assist in the campaign against the Anti-Labor Initiative in California. The total official vote was as follows:

California—For the Anti-Labor Initiative: 1,587,221; against: 1,476,879; majority against: 409,159.

Oregon—For the Anti-Labor Initia-

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AFL BLACKSMITHS WIN READING CO. ELECTION

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The National Mediation Board certified the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, operating through the Railroad Employes Department of the American Federation of Labor, as "duly designated and authorized to represent blacksmiths, their helpers and apprentices, employes of the Reading Company, for the purposes of the Railway Labor Act."

The certification was made following a secret ballot taken by the National Mediation Board of the employes concerned in which 54 workers voted for the Blacksmiths Brotherhood and 32 for the American Federation of Railroad Workers.

Exempting Messengers From Wage Act Opposed by Commercial Telegraphers

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Strong opposition to the application of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph messengers to the Fair Labor Standards Act was presented by representatives of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, at a hearing held by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews to consider arguments for and against the petition.

Spokesmen for the Commercial Telegraphers Union definitely charged that the telegraph companies are paying more to deliver telegrams by telephone in order to create artificial employment among messengers.

It costs from two cents to two and one-half cents to deliver an ordinary telegram by messenger while delivery by telephone costs a minimum of three cents, the CTU representatives declared.

According to the union, in the case of night letters which are distributed simultaneously each morning, it costs less than two cents to deliver each by messenger, while the length of night letters makes the cost of their delivery

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Drive to Amend Labor Act Opened By American Federation of Labor

Railroad Brotherhoods to Cooperate With Federation to End Collective Bargaining Control; Constructive Amendments to Social Security Act, Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, Fair Labor Standards Act and Housing Act Are Also Included in Legislative Program for Coming Session of Congress.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A strong program of Federal legislation for American working men and women was approved by over fifty legislative representatives of the American Federation of Labor, its affiliated unions and of the railroad brotherhoods at a meeting in the A. F. of L. headquarters here called to make a preliminary canvass of the major labor measures which these unions will press for consideration during the session of Congress which convenes on January 3.

Foremost in the program were amendments to the National Labor Relations Act to prevent further maladministration of the measure by the National Labor Relations Board and to protect the workers in their collective bargaining rights which the sponsors of the Act had in view when it was passed, and amendments to the Social Security Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Contracts Act and the Housing Act.

The fullest possible agenda in supporting whatever labor legislation is acceptable to the railroad labor unions, adequate appropriations for the continuance of relief to the unemployed and an appropriate preparedness program.

In addition opposition will be continued to the Reorganization Bill which would substitute a one-man Civil Service Administration for the present three-man Civil Service Commission.

Importance of Labor Act Amendments

In announcing the results of the meeting President William Green of the A. F. of L. stressed the importance of Labor Relations Act amendments. The proposed changes are now being prepared and are to follow out the recommendations made by the Executive Council to the recent convention at Houston which were adopted by the convention.

The A. F. of L. will sponsor two amendments to the Labor Relations Act. The first would remove from the discretion of the National Labor Relations Board the power to void contracts made between independent, democratic trade unions and employers. Although

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N. Y. FIRM MUST BARGAIN WITH A. F. L. MACHINISTS

American Numbering Machine Company Is Also Ordered to Disestablish Its Company-Dominated Union.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Following a thorough inquiry, the American Numbering Machine Company, of Brooklyn, has been ordered by the National Labor Relations Board, upon request, to bargain with the International Association of Machinists, District No. 15, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as the representative of employees of the company's production employees, and to embody in an agreement with the union any understanding reached.

With regard to the Collective Bargaining Committee of Employes of the American Numbering Machine Com-

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EDITORIAL

$340,359,393 Unemployment Benefits Paid In Ten Months

The constructive work implemented by the unemployment compensation provision of the Social Security Act is revealed in the statement by the Social Security Board that for the first ten months of 1938 (January-October) $340,359,393 in unemployment benefits were paid to the jobless in twenty-two States which have met with the stipulations of the Act. In October alone the benefit payments amounted to $35,230,723.

Although the Social Security Act became effective in 1936, some of the twenty-nine States which have thus far qualified under the Act have postponed enacting suitable State legislation so that many workers forced into the jobless army by employers have not received unemployment compensation until recently. In Idaho, for instance, unemployment benefits were first paid in September.

The $340,359,393 paid out by the twenty-nine States during the first ten months of 1938 is more than the $335,250,723 paid out in the same period of repressive bulk figures. But the evident inadequacy of the weekly compensation to provide jobless workers and their dependents with even the necessities of life is disclosed in the information imparted by the Social Security Board that "the average payment for total unemployment in the 24 States for which data are available for October was $11.31, and ranged from $5.78 in Mississippi to $13.39 in Michigan," and that "for partial unemployment, the average payment in the 16 States for which data are available was $5.06, ranging from $3.89 in Tennessee to $7.20 in Utah."

The varying conception of State legislators regarding the amount of weekly benefits which jobless workers should have and the equally evident conviction of the legislators that the unemployed and their dependents should be treated as a pauper class are plainly set forth by expanding the highest and lowest average weekly benefits listed by the Social Security Board to include the average weekly benefits in each of the 24 States. Here are the figures: Alabama, $8.25; Arizona, $11.69; California, $9.81; District of Columbia, $8.42; Idaho, $10.42; Iowa, $9.23; Louisiana, $8.39; Maine, $9.42; Massachusetts, $10.73; Michigan, $13.39; Minnesota, $10.83; Mississippi, $5.78; New Hampshire, $9.24; New York, $11.48; Oregon, $11.24; Pennsylvania, $10.87; Rhode Island, $10.35; South Carolina, $7.37; Tennessee, $7.29; Utah, $10.89; Vermont, $9.26; Virginia; $8.47; West Virginia, $11.04; Wisconsin, $11.84.

American Teachers Federation Offers Prizes for Essays on Organized Labor

Contest Is Open to Every High School Student in the United States; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, President Green and President Davis Named as Judges.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Chicago, Ill.—Widespread interest is announced in the prize contest under the auspices of the American Federation of Teachers open to every high school pupil in America on the subject: "Organized Labor—America's Problem or Opportunity?"

"Each paper must carry the name and address of the contestant and the name and address of the high school he attends.

"Contestants must send their manuscripts to: Contest Department, American Federation of Teachers, 106 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

"Manuscripts which do not reach this office by March 31, 1939, are ineligible for the contest.

"Manuscripts will not be returned.

"The American Federation of Teachers reserves the right to publish any paper submitted.

"JUDGES—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Green, president, American Federation of Labor; Jerome Davis, president, American Federation of Teachers."

D. C. Women Decline Peace Conference Bid

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—Because of alleged "Red" influences in the American League for Peace and Democracy, which is sponsoring the forthcoming American Congress for Peace and Democracy, scheduled to meet here the first week in January, the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs voted to decline an invitation to participate in the Congress.

Following a discussion in which the sincerity of the announced purposes of the League for Peace and Democracy was to combat Fascism and "work out a program for the defense of our democracy and for peace," was attacked and several members of the clubs charged the League with being controlled by communistic tendencies, the motion not to participate in the Congress resulted.

EDITORIAL

SOCIAL SECURITY MARCHES FORWARD

The recommendations of the Advisory Council on Social Security for changing the scope of the old-age pension program of the Social Security Act include a number of provisions that are bound to meet general approval.

One of the main criticisms of the original Act was the exclusion of large groups of our population who are just as much in need of guaranteed security in their declining years as are those included in the benefits set up under the Act.

The Council proposes to remedy this defect by broadening of the Act to cover about 14,500,000 additional persons. Those whom the Council believes should be included at once are 2,000,000 employes of private non-profit religious, charitable and educational institutions, 400,000 seamen and 400,000 employes of national and State banks. The Council also recommended that by 1940, approximately 6,000,000 farm employes and 6,000,000 domestic employes should be added.

About 42,000,000 persons are now covered in the old-age pension system. The additions recommended by the Council will bring the total up to about 56,800,000.

Other important and just recommendations are: Starting the payment of insurance benefits in 1940 instead of 1942, as the present Act provides; increasing the average benefits paid to the elderly in early years thus recognizing the fact that the worker covered into the pension system late in his employable life has not been able to build up an adequate pension credit, and providing for the payment of benefits to the widow and dependent children of insured workers who die before or after the age of 65 set up in the present Act as the age when pensions begin.

Some of the recommendations of the Council are scheduled to develop controversy. The suggestion that the Federal Government pay one-third of the old-age pension tax, the employers one third and the employes one third, instead of the present scale by which the employers pay one per cent of the payroll and the employe one per cent of their wages, is likely to arouse opposition. The suggestion that the reserve fund, which under the present plan will amount to about $47,000,000,000 in 1980, be materially reduced, thus decreasing the tax necessary to support the system, will also probably be the cause of controversy.

But the constructive recommendations for extending the coverage of the Act, to include nearly 14,000,000 additional persons, beginning the pension payments in 1940, providing larger pensions for the aged, and additions are clearly reasonable and just applications of the broad principle of social security.

JAMES HATCH, LABOR LEADER, DIES AT 69

Was President of Upholsterers International Union for Many Years; Lived in New York City Since 1897.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—James H. Hatch, former international president of the Upholsterers International Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and prominent in the American labor movement over a long period, died at his home here, aged 69 years, after a long illness. He was 69 years old.

Mr. Hatch was elected international president of the union in 1907 and was re-elected consecutively until 1921, when he announced his intention to retire. In 1931, however, he was again elected and served until 1937, when he finally retired.

Born in Montreal, he came to this country as a youth and was for a time a resident of Syracuse, N. Y. Here he was a custom upholsterer by trade and it was here he formed an organization of upholsterers there. He came to New York City in 1897 and became a citizen of the United States the same year.

In New York he was one of the charter members of the Upholsterers Union Local 44 and later became the local's president. He also had served as president of the old New York Building Trades Council and the old Municipal Labor party of New York. He had been editor of The Chronicle, organ of the Central Trades and Labor Council here.

Mr. Hatch was credited with being instrumental in building up the upholsterers' union to an organization which functions on a national basis. He represented the union for years at the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Mary A. Hatch, and a son, James R. Hatch.

Firm Must Reinstate AFL Metal Polishers

Elkhart, Ind. (AFLWNS).—The National Labor Relations Board has ordered C. G. Conn, Ltd., of Elkhart, to reinstate with full seniority rights five employes refused reinstatement in October, 1937, because of union activity.

The Board found that the refusal to reinstate the five men was designed to discourage membership in the Metal Polishers International Union, Local No. 77, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Following an investigation the Board concluded that the discharges "were in fact a tactical maneuver to break the strike, and that the true reason for the refusal to rehire the four named complainants after the strike was based upon the fact they were staunch union members and that the company desired to uproot the union."

A. F. L. Hits Oregon Anti-Labor Law For Violation of Social Security Act

Asks Social Security Board to Cut Off That State From Unemployment Compensation Fund on Ground That Labor Disputes Section of New Law Deprives Jobless of Benefits Guaranteed In the Federal Statute.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—In a vigorous attack on the anti-strike, anti-picketing and other reactionary provisions of the recently enacted Oregon Anti-Labor Initiative, Joseph A. Padway, counsel of the American Federation of Labor, urged the Social Security Board to refuse to certify its approval of the Oregon Unemployment Compensation Act on the ground that the provisions in the Oregon statute had deprived that State of the right to Federal grants under the Social Security Act. He was joined in this recommendation by B. A. Green, representing the Oregon State Federation of Labor.

The Federal Social Security Act provides that on December 31 in each taxable year the Social Security Board must certify to the U. S. Treasury each State whose unemployment compensation law it has previously approved. The Act also stipulates that the Board may not certify an approved State law which denies unemployment benefits to any otherwise eligible employe for refusing to work under any of the following conditions:

"If the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lockout, or other labor dispute; or

"If the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to the individual than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; or

"If as a condition of being employed the individual would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization."

Oregon Act Limits "Labor Disputes"

In their zeal to deprive the workers of practically all the benefits of organization the Oregon legislature, in the provision of the Oregon Anti-Labor Initiative wrote into that notorious measure the following provision limiting the definition of a "labor dispute":

"Whenever in any statute or other law of this State the term 'labor dispute' is used, such term is hereby defined for all purposes to mean and include only an actual bona fide controversy in which the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and the majority of his or its employes and which directly concerns matters directly pertaining to wages, hours, or working conditions of the employes of the particular employer directly involved in such controversy. Disputes between or-

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AIRCRAFT WORKERS GET 50 CENTS MINIMUM PAY

Department of Labor Order Covering Government Contracts Affects 31,500 Employes.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins issued an order, effective December 29, fixing minimum wages of 50 cents an hour, or $20 a week of 40 hours, arrived at either upon a time or piece basis, for employes engaged in the performance of contracts with agencies of the United States Government, subject to the pro-

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Employers Retire Demand to Exempt Textile Learners From Wage Act

Presentation of Irrefutable Argument by American Federation of Labor Spokesman That the Large Number of Unemployed in the Textile Industry Is Unanswerable Reason Against Paying Learners Less Than the Minimum Rates Prescribed by the Law and the Orders of the Administrator Was Largely Responsible For the Withdrawal of the Employers Application.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The first frontal attack on the application of the provisions of the Wage and Hour Act to the textile industry was staged before Merle D. Vincent, chief of the hearings and exemption section of the Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, when the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., the National Rayon Weavers Association, the National Federation of Textiles, Inc., and other employer groups, applied for permission to employ learners in the textile industry at wage rates below the minimum now in effect or to be established in the future. The Act gives the Administrator authority to make such exemptions from the minimum wage rate applied to the industry generally.

Following thorough hearings before the Wage and Hour Division, in which arguments for and against the proposed exemptions were presented, the three employer organizations notified Administrator Elmer F. Andrews that they had withdrawn their application.

Well-informed observers expressed the opinion that the action of the employer groups was very largely due to the unanswerable argument against the exemption of minimum wages to learners presented for the American Federation of Labor by Boris Shiskin, of the A. F. of L. Research Staff, at the public hearing before the Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division which administers the Act.

150,000 Textile Workers Are Jobless

From the facts developed by an intensive study, authorized by President Green of the American Federation of Labor, of the requirements of the textile industry for the employment of learners at wage rates below the going minimum set forth in the Wage Act itself or in future orders issued under its authority, Mr. Shiskin declared that the application to employ learners at substandard rates should be denied.

An important reason for denying the application, Mr. Shiskin said, was the unemployment situation. "It is regrettably estimated," he declared, "that about 150,000 workers previously attached to the textile industry in normal employment conditions are now unemployed.

"Any attempt to train new workers into the industry will mean that re-

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TEXTILE INDUSTRY WAGE CONFERENCES ARE HELD

Committee Considers Practicability of Increasing Minimum Wage Above the Twenty-Five Cents Per Hour Now Fixed by Fair Labor Standards Act.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Conferences were opened here between officials of the Labor Department and members of the Textile Industry Committee appointed by Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The committee, consisting of an equal number of representatives of employes, em-

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Eighteen More States Start Paying Unemployment Benefits in January

"Over 27,500,000 Wage Earners and 670,000 Employers in the United States and Its Territories Come Under Federal-State Unemployment Compensation," Social Security Board Says.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The rapid advancement of unemployment compensation in the United States is pictured in the announcement by the Social Security Board that the "beginning of unemployment benefit payments in New Mexico and Oklahoma in December, and in twenty additional States in January, will bring the program of unemployment compensation established by the Social Security Act into full operation in every State but two, as well as the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska. Illinois and Montana will begin to pay benefits in July, 1939, making the system effective throughout the nation."

Emphasizing the economic and social importance of this achievement, the Board declared:

"Some six million commercial and industrial workers in the twenty States soon to begin payments are estimated to have acquired credits toward benefits under their unemployment compensation laws and will thus become eligible to receive benefits if they are laid off or lose their jobs. Approximately 147,000 employers are covered by these twenty State unemployment compensation laws.

"The 18 jurisdictions where benefits will be paid after January 1 are: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming.

"In the 29 States where benefits are already being paid, more than 1340,000,000 has been distributed to insured unemployed workers during the ten months ending October 31. Approximately 2,500,000 of the 30,000,000 workers estimated to be covered by unemployment compensation in these States have drawn compensation for varying periods of total or partial unemployment during this time. Currently, nearly a million individuals are receiving weekly benefits averaging over $11 for

A. F. L. Hits Oregon Anti-Labor Law For Violation of Social Security Act

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cautions or groups of employes as to which shall act for the employes in dealing with the employer shall not be classed as labor disputes, and the refusal of an employer to deal with any party to any such jurisdictional controversy shall not operate to make the dispute a labor dispute within the meaning of this act."

The "question before the Social Security Board is whether this limited definition of a labor dispute in the Oregon law violates the "labor dispute" provision of the unemployment compensation section of the Social Security Act.

Mr. Padway, speaking for the American Federation of Labor, declared there was not a shadow of a doubt that the Oregon law does violate the Social Security Act provision prohibiting the withholding of unemployment benefits because of the conditions set forth in that Act. For that reason, he said, the Board should refuse to certify the measure.

Restores Legality to Yellow Dog Contract

Asserting that the new Oregon law had "again legalized the reprehensible yellow dog contract and thereby placed the company union," he called that reprehensible measure a "strident attempt to write out of the law the guaranty protection of the labor movement. It is an attempt to revert to 1896 and the old injunctive system of dealing with labor through the courts."

He said the law had not been framed by the people of Oregon, but by the merchants and manufacturers under a pretense of helping the farmers. He asserted that the law would bar strikes which interfered with manufacturing or marketing and added that by this law Oregon had "taken itself out of the nation."

In concluded with the assertion that the Anti-Labor Initiative contained "devilish stratagem" which would have shrewd attorneys who "pawned it off on the people."

The Oregon law was defended by Deputy Attorney General Ralph E. Campbell and T. Marshes Dunn, chairman of the Oregon Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Shortly before the hearing ended Mr. Campbell, referring to the "irreparable damage" which Oregon business interests would suffer if the Social Security Board refused to certify the Oregon unemployment compensation law, estimated that if the employers were forced to pay the full Federal unemployment tax they would be billed each year for about $3,000,000. He read a letter from Governor Charles A. Sprague saying he would ask the Legislature at its next session to remove all features of the State's Unemployment Compensation Act which might interfere with certification by the Social Security Board.

At this point Mr. Padway remarked that several labor organizations in various parts of the country were already "in the process of amending" the law the new restrictions on picketing.

"Our legislature will be back to your Governor," he said.

The unemployment compensation law was enacted on November 15, 1145, covering workers in 220,000 establishments. Unemployment benefits to benefit paying program started in January, 1938. A total of $8,242,627 in benefits had been paid out through November, 1938, to 149,232 initial claimants.

Drive to Amend Labor Act Opened By American Federation of Labor

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the United States Supreme Court has held that the Board had no right to invalidate the contract made by the Consolidated Edison Company with locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Mr. Green said the court, by implication, has declared that under certain circumstances, it might sustain the board's right to declare an agreement invalid.

"In working for this change we will stand and protect the other provisions of the Wagner act," said Mr. Green. "We will fight for revision of the provisions which guarantee the right of self organization without discrimination by employers.

"We stand now, as we have always stood, for the preservation of the due and its fundamental principles. Our complaint has been in the administration of the act by the Board.

"We will refuse to join any group that will attempt to weaken the act. I am sure that Congress will respond to an appeal to preserve the act."

Mr. Green said he did not view with favor the suggestion that the administrative and judicial functions of the Wagner act be separated. That would not be necessary, he said, if a fair and judicial board administered the act.

D. W. Smith's Confirmation Opposed

A preponderant number of Senators canvassed by the A. F. of L., he went on, had indicated that they would vote against confirmation of the President's reappointment of Donald Wakefield Smith to the National Labor Relations Board.

"In this we expect the opposition of the C. I. O." he added. "And we have discounted that opposition. The C. I. O. has only representatives in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Minnesota.

"We expect that the public opinion which manifested itself in that way in the elections will manifest itself in Congress."

Employers Retire Demand to Exempt Textile Learners From Wage Act

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employment in their normal occupations will be absorbed promptly in the large mass of trained and skilled men and women who are justly entitled to the benefits of the textile industry.

"We submit that until and unless the large reservoir of trained labor is absorbed by the textile industry, there is no justification whatsoever for the public sanction to train in a new force at substandard wages for employment in the industry.

"Under the present circumstances to grant the application now before the Administrator would be wholly against the public policy enunciated by Congress in the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938."

Few Learners Are Employed Now

Taking up the argument of the employers that the needs of the textile industry would justify the issuance of a rule authorizing them to employ in learner's classification as a substandard wage, Mr. Shiskin said reliable figures covering the textile manufacturing sectors of yarns and fabrics, woolen and worsted yarns and fabrics, silk fabrics, and cotton yarns and fabrics, account for only 17,000 workers there were "only 174 learners employed."

"We submit," he added, "that these figures summarize the case for the applicant as to the learners in the industry in which it claims the necessity for the employment of learners urged by the applicants has no foundation in available facts."

Learners Should Be Paid Unskilled Labor Rate

Turning to the demand of the textile manufacturers for permission to employ learners at wages thirty per cent below the rate applied to the industry as a whole, Mr. Shiskin quoted Bureau of Labor Statistics figures to show that 22 per cent of the employes in the textile industry who are engaged in production of special regulations under Section 14 without-handicapping and is other respects without foundation in fact existing industry in the country.

"In view of the foregoing we respectfully request that the petition of the applicants for permission to employ learners at sub-minimum rates be denied and that employment of learners be required at not less than the minimum wage rate established under Section 6."

Exempting Messengers From Wage Act Opposed by Commercial Telegraphers

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by 'phone especially high because of the heavy toll charges and higher operator costs.

"It is bad enough for the telegraph companies to invite public disfavor by their alleged inability to pay 25 cents per hour to messengers," the CTU statement said, "but they add outrageously to public by attempting telephonic delivery of messages in many cases at more distant. This practice can bring only ill-will and loss of business and an unemployment of non-messenger employees.

"Thousands of messengers throughout the United States will be laid off in order to give the companies basis for their claim of 'unemployment.' In Washington, D. C., it is estimated that 40 out of 200 Western Union messengers have been laid off since October 23rd, the effective date of the 25 cent minimum hourly rate."

Hugh C. McKenny and Patrick J. Tafi, attorneys, represented the CTU at the hearing before the Wage and Hour Division.

Boris Shiskin, appearing on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, supported the CTU's plea for exemption. He said "the telegraph companies' appeal for exemption from the 25 cent minimum required by the Wage and Hour Act is not only without foundation in fact, but also would set a dangerous and dangerous precedent which would serve to undermine the whole minimum wage structure prescribed by the Act."

Frank B. Powell, President of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, in announcing a meeting of CTU members to consider the petition of the telegraph companies for the exemption of messengers, said it was "brazen attempt to create artificial employment among messengers which would result in scrapping of telegraph service for the sole purpose of making a case before Administrator Andrews."

"By these contracts," the Board said, "the employes secure the right to strike, the right to refer a union contract or the closed shop. They secure the complete full discretion to lay off and discharge without right to arbitration or mediation. They secure a wage increase, vacations with pay and stated certain working hours."

than 55 cents an hour and some as high as $1.00 and more. Going to the bottom of the prevailing wage scale, it was found that the largest employment concentration falls in the interval between 50 and 52.5 cents" per hour, in which interval 397 out of 2,927 employes appeared.

On the basis of the redefined industry and the survey of prevailing wage rates the Public Contracts Board recommended, and the Secretary of Labor approved, the minimum wage of 10 cents an hour or $20 per week of 40 hours.

Eighteen More States Start Paying Unemployment Benefits in January

(Continued from Page 1)

total unemployment, $5.00 for partial unemployment.

"All told, 27,500,000 wage earners and 670,000 employers in the United States and its territories are subject to the Federal-State unemployment compensation. This Nation-wide program covers most types of private industrial and commercial employment but excludes agricultural and domestic service, self-employment, Government service, work for nonprofit educational and charitable institutions, and a few other kinds of employment."

Pointing out that "the twenty States scheduled to begin benefit payments within the next few weeks have a balance of approximately $231,094,000 in the Unemployment Trust Fund of the United States Treasury as of October 31, all of which will be available solely for benefit payments," he gave the following figures giving the estimated number of workers with wage credits entitling them to unemployment compensation when they are thrown into the jobless ranks in these States:

Alaska, 23,000; Arkansas, 155,000; Colorado, 200,000; Connecticut, 350,000; Florida, 255,000; Georgia, 370,000; Illinois, 1,150,000; Kansas, 235,000; Kentucky, 350,000; Missouri, 650,000; Nebraska, 140,000; Nevada, 25,000; New Jersey, 1,000,000; New Mexico, 70,000; North Dakota, 44,000; Ohio, 1,720,000; Oklahoma, 254,000; South Dakota, 70,000; Washington, 300,000; Wyoming, 49,000.

Missouri Trades Unionist Celebrates 32nd Birthday

Jefferson City, Mo. (AFLWNS).—Charles W. Pear, editor and publisher of the Missouri Trades Unionist, received many congratulations on the recent 32nd birthday of that paper, which Mr. Pear established in Joplin, Mo., in November, 1906.

The motto of the paper ever since its birth has been: "Advocate and support all policies, mediation, arbitration and conciliation."

In 1924 upon the invitation of the Jefferson City Central Labor Union and local unions, Mr. Pear removed his paper to Jefferson City where it has been published ever since.

Formerly the Missouri Trades Unionist was a weekly publication for the last few years has been issued monthly. It has the endorsement of the Jefferson City Central Labor Union and 24 local labor unions of the State and has a circulation far in excess of 10,000 copies.

Mr. Pear was the first president of the International Labor Press Association of America and helped to organize the American Federation of Labor, for which union, and for Boyd Gunnison, president, and Gordon N. Gunnison, secretary-treasurer, Gunnison Brothers, Inc., for the company.

AFL TANNERY UNION HAS GOOD CONTRACT

(Continued fromPage 1)

between the company and its union employes," the contract sets forth that "it is the duty of all employes to promote, at all times, the progress of the tannery by cooperation to the fullest extent in all matters that affect welfare of the tannery, such as safety, economy, quality and quantity of output, cleanliness and protection of the property."

With regard to working hours the agreement declares that five consecutive days of eight hours each and four hours on Saturday shall constitute a week's work; for employes on the night shift the week consists of four consecutive nights of nine hours and four eight hours on Friday, with the stipulation that these hours may be varied by employes in the tannery department, watchmen, firemen or on the truck.

Overtime Rate Fixed

Overtime will be paid at the rate of time and one-half of regular hourly pay after eight hours on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, four hours on Saturday, with the usual exemption for watchmen, firemen, maintenance men, tannery workers or on the truck. Time up to three minutes is not considered overtime.

Double time is provided for six legal holidays and Sundays, watchmen and firemen exempted.

There is also a provision that "no employe shall be compelled to work overtime on the holidays specified in this act and any employe who declines to work overtime shall not be discriminated against in any manner by the management."

Rules Governing Lay-offs and Seniority

The agreement further contains the following provision regarding lay-offs and seniority:

"No lay-offs shall be made until the plant is down to 32 hours a week. Lay-offs, shifting, filling of jobs and jobs or vacancies shall be done with full consideration given to: (1) seniority; employes with the longest length of service shall be given the first consideration. Second, worker's ability and efficiency. Third, number of family dependents.

"Employes on leave of absence shall lose all seniority rights after three months, or if he is discharged for cause, voluntarily leaves the employ of the company or accepts permanent employment elsewhere. All former employes except those discharged for cause will be recalled before any new help will be hired.

"When new jobs are created or vacancies occur, the oldest employe in point of service shall be given first consideration. Any employe who is physically advanced and is not able to satisfactorily hold the position, shall forfeit his seniority from the department he was advanced from."

Strikes and Lockouts Banned

For the purpose of securing continuous operation of the plant in case of labor disputes the agreement provides that "employes shall not cease work, strike, or be locked out during negotiations for settlement of any difference that may arise. Employes refusing to work previous to or during negotiations for settlement of any difference that may arise shall forfeit all seniority rights."

In order to guarantee the right of the workers to organize without jeopardizing their jobs, the contract stipulates that "the employer agrees not to discriminate against any employe because of his union activities or membership."

Wage rates are not set forth in the agreement, but it is provided that the question of wages are the subject of negotiation on 30 days notice by either party to the contract.

The agreement which runs from September 1, 1938, to July 1, 1939, was signed by William Ahl, president, and John J. Lesko, secretary of the union, and J. W. Crawford, representative of the American Federation of Labor, for the union, and by Boyd Gunnison, president, and Gordon N. Gunnison, secretary-treasurer, Gunnison Brothers, Inc., for the company.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY WAGE CONFERENCES ARE HELD

(Continued from Page 1)

ployers, and the public, was the first of the industrial committees appointed under the Wage and Hour Act to consider minimum wages affecting approximately 1,250,000 textile workers.

Members of the committee, of which Harold M. Nelson, of Boston, Mass., is chairman, heard statements from A. F. Hinrichs, chief economist of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Carroll R. Daugherty, chief economist of the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department, which is set up as an administrative agency under the Wage and Hour Law. These officials presented economic studies of wages and hours prevailing in the textile industry.

The committee also heard representatives of the employers, the American Federation of Labor, and other groups interested in wage standards in the industry.

The Fair Labor Standards Act provides 25 cents per hour as the minimum wage to be paid to all industries subject to the Act for the first year of its application. There is, however, a provision that the minimum wage for the industry may be increased up to 40 cents an hour by recommendation of an industry committee appointed for the industry by the Administrator of the Industry committee is made effective by Administrator Andrews.

It is understood that the committee will report to Mr. Andrews upon whether the textile industry should be interpreted as extending from the cotton gin to the dry goods counter, or should include only the manufacture of cloth.

UNION-MADE BREAD FOR JEFFERSON CITY WORKERS

Jefferson City, Mo. (AFLWNS).—The Jefferson City Local 259 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America does not produce bread for union men, their families and friends of organized labor have shall lack information regarding the places where bread with the label and card of the Bakery Workers Union may be purchased.

In a large advertisement in the Missouri Trades Unionist, endorsed by the Jefferson City Central Labor Council, the local included the names of three bakeries which are strictly union shop and sanitary in every respect.

The advertisement closed with this informative admonition: "When you see the bakery products ask and demand that they be union made. Stop and think! Are they made in Jefferson City? If not, why not?"

LOW-RENT HOUSING PLAN IN WASHINGTON STARTED

Project for Slum Clearance Begins With $6,600,000 Loan From United States Housing Authority.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The first-scale project for slum clearance and low-rent housing for small income groups of the District of Columbia, the U. S. Housing Authority announced.

The type of dwelling chosen by labor to test the validity of the labor measure affords a speedy way of securing final determination by appeal to the State supreme court and later appeal to the United States Supreme Court without the complications of criminal proceedings against alleged violators of the act.

Freedom of Speech and Press Denied

The complaint asserts that the law denies to unions measures the right of freedom of speech and freedom of press guaranteed by the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States and by section 9th, section 7th and section twenty-seventh amendment by forbidding the unions to publicize labor controversies by picketing, by peaceful persuasion, by radio, or newspaper advertisement. These alleged denials of fundamental rights, are held also to contravene the guaranties of the Ohio State constitution.

The complaint, which, in itself is a brief of nearly ten thousand words, charges "subjugation of the law to conflict with many federal statutes in fields of national interest." Also charged in the complaint as the prerogative of the federal government and which a State may not enter with a conflicting law if the Congress of the United States has legislated in that field.

In this field are cited the National Labor Relations Act, Anti-Injunction Act, Wagner Act, Railway Labor Act, Social Security and Clayton Acts.

Invades Interstate Commerce

Strong emphasis is placed on the allegation that the Ohio law attempts to legislate in interstate commerce, both in transportation groups and in employes engaged in producing products which will enter interstate commerce. This is held to violate the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution as well as the Wagner Act and the Railway Labor Act, in the latter affecting clerical and other employes of railroads who are engaged in the employment of operating trains.

Definition of Labor Dispute Assailed

The law also is assailed on the ground that its definition of a labor dispute would deny to a single craft the right of a union to enforce a strong which applied to that craft alone and did not involve other crafts employed by the same employer, when the members of a single craft do not constitute a majority of all employes.

A further point of attack is on the established legal ground that classified restrictions which amount to blanket restriction are contrary to public policy.

Violates State Constitution

The complaint alleges that the new law violates the provision of the State Constitution which forbids the inclusion of unrelated matters in a single statute. In this respect, it is charged that the provision of the state law restricting the collection of dues by labor unions is not sufficiently related to the regulation of other activities covered in the statute, and that the dues provision is not included in the title of the act. It is held that this point alone, if sustained, invalidates the whole law.

Further conflict within the bill itself is charged in the attempt to give to the courts the power to exercise the injunctive process when a complete remedy is provided for the misdemeanor as the law defines it to be.

Denies Organized Labor's Rights

Restricting union members to a controversy over hours and wages and denying to them the right to combine to constitute a legal labor dispute also is held to be at being contrary to labor law as well as contrary to public policy in denying to labor the right to strive to establish collective bargaining and other practices generally recognized as inherent rights.

The application for a declaratory judgment is based upon the presumption that the State law denies to organized workers rights which they must exercise to preserve their organizations, and that a law enforcement officials named in the complaint must perform acts to enforce the State law, which latter acts constitute the basis of the duties prescribed for the defendant officials and upon their oath of office.

MARKET WORKERS UNION VOTES BUFFALO STRIKE

Walkout Ordered Against Pay Cut Imposed by Employers in Violation of Wage and Hour Act.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A strike ordered by Market and Produce Local No. 853 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, against the Food Industry of Western New York, an employers' group, which serves to spread and perpetuate sub-standard labor conditions among the workers throughout the nation; would lead to widespread labor disputes burdening and obstructing commerce and the flow of goods in commerce and would interfere with the orderly and fair marketing of goods in commerce.

"We have shown that the extent of unemployment in the industry is such as to deprive of fair wages a group that there exists an immediate and current need of training of workers in the industry; that the extent of learner employment currently or in the past is negligible and does not justify suspension of special regulations under Section 14 without-handicapping and is in other respects without foundation in fact existing industry in the country.

"In view of the foregoing we respectfully request that the petition of the applicants for permission to employ learners at sub-minimum rates be denied and that employment of learners be required at not less than the minimum wage rate established under Section 6."

NEARLY $36,000,000 PAID TO MICHIGAN UNEMPLOYED

Unemployment Compensation Checks Numbering 2,642,223 Have Been Sent to 380,000 Persons.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The suffering which unemployed workers in the Jobless State of Michigan undergo in the absence of statutory unemployment compensation is revealed in the report of Abner D. Larned, executive director of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, which shows that over $35,000,000 have been paid to the jobless since the unemployment compensation law went into effect.

Announcing that 15 per cent of the weekly insurance claims filed up to December 1 were for persons who had been re-employment or else had been paid for the full benefit period, Mr. Larned continued:

"Michigan is maintaining its fine record for performance in disbursing unemployment compensation to the jobless entitled to benefits.

"Up to the end of November the commission has written 2,642,223 checks for $34,700,000 individuals. The amount sent to the beneficiaries is $34,144,777.48. Only $48,282.85. The average check was for $12.83 which will buy a lot of food in the country.

"To date nearly 60,000 persons have ceased to draw compensation because they have found employment, or have exhausted their benefit period for the year.

"Dearborn recipients continue to head the list in the amount of each check. Their average is $14.46. Flint is the only a few cents behind, with checks averaging $14.41. Then Detroit with the checks which totalled more than $30,000,000 averaged $13.70."

Detroit Yardmasters Choose AFL Switchmen

Detroit, Mich. (AFLWNS).—The Switchmen's Union of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been certified by the National Mediation Board to represent the craft or class of yardmasters employed of the Detroit Terminal Railroad Company, it was announced by the Railway Labor Act.

The certification followed a secret ballot of the employes based on an application filed by representatives of the contesting organizations. The Switchmen's Union received four of the seven votes cast.

A. F. L. Union Chosen By Knit Goods Workers

Cohoss, N. Y. (AFLWNS).—The Cohoss Knit Goods Workers Union No. 21514, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the sole bargaining agency of production workers of the Cohoss Knitting Mills, it was announced by Miss Dorothy Newman, regional director.

Constitutionality of Anti-Labor Law in Oregon Challenged by A. F. of L.

(Continued from Page 1)

Junction Law, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the Railway Labor Act, the Social Security Act and the Federal Security Law.

The suit is over a declaratory judgment brings all controverted provisions of the Oregon law before the court in one case and obviates test cases which would require separate specific provisions.

The type of injunction chosen by labor to test the validity of the labor measure affords a speedy way of securing final determination by appeal to the State supreme court and later appeal to the United States Supreme Court without the complications of criminal proceedings against alleged violators of the act.

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409,150 Majority Against Anti-Labor Initiative Cast by California Voters

(Continued from Page 1)

Yet, the so-called open-shop city repelled the labor regulating Initiative by a greater majority proportionate of votes than did San Francisco.

In the City of Los Angeles the vote for No. 1 was 219,446; against No. 1: 253,

Los Angeles County, including the City of Los Angeles, voted for No. 1: 411,623; against No. 1: 621,574.

San Francisco, which has a consolidated city and county government, the vote for No. 1 was 100,354; against No. 1: 134,478.

Montana Council For Progressive Political Action Banned by Green

(Continued from Page 1)

dustrial interests of the workers of the state. We cannot recognize other political activities which may be set up for the alleged purpose of furthering the interests of organized workers in Montana.

"In order to centralize the efforts of the organized labor movement of Montana in behalf of the sound, constructive legislative program initiated and sponsored by the Montana State Federation of Labor we call upon your central body and the organized labor movement of Montana, to refuse to give financial support or assistance to the 'Montana Council for Progressive Political Action.'

"This Council, created by individuals who cannot speak for the Montana State Federation of Labor, will cause confusion in the minds of the people and their friends. They cannot speak for Labor in Montana because they have no authority to do so. Refrain from giving them any assistance whatsoever. Instead, cooperate fully with the officers and members of the Montana State Federation of Labor."

TRAIN AND PARLOR CAR PORTERS VOTE FOR AFL

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C—The Railway Labor Act, Local No. 28672, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been certified to represent the porters and parlor car porters, employes of the Illinois Central System, the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company.

The certification followed an election to determine the choice of the employes based on a list of employes furnished by the carriers and approved by representatives of the A. F. of L. union. Out of 113 ballots cast, 107 were for 106 voted for the A. F. of L. affiliate.

RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS WIN FREE TRANSPORTATION

Wilmington, N. C. (AFLWNS).—The Board appointed under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act to mediate differences between railroads and engine employes between the passenger station of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company in Wilmington, N. C., and the shops of the company at Miles Yard. The application for the free transportation was made by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Conductors, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Donier A. DeVane, chairman of the Railroad Board, and Mr. W. Laughlin, arbitrator for the employes, handled the case. Frank Page, arbitrator for the railroad company, voted against the award.

School Custodians Well Organized in Cleveland

Cleveland, Ohio (AFLWNS).—Roy Seitz, international vice president of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, announced that Cleveland school custodians have been organized under a charter from his international union. The new organization is designated as Local 71.

It was stated that about 60 per cent of Cleveland school janitors are paid-up members in the new local and that another 30 per cent have signed applications for membership.

Jefferson City, Mo. (AFLWNS).—Delegates from 46 local unions of the Missouri Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers in Missouri, located in 30 cities, recently formed a State council at a two-day convention here.

L. S. Staton, general representative of the Firemen and Oilers Brotherhood, presided at the meeting which was attended by approximately 100 delegates representing 11,400 working carpenters.

The constitution of the newly formed State council states that its purpose is to work toward the centralization of the efforts of carpenters in Missouri and to promote the interests of the members of the State, especially through local communities.

The following officers of the State council were elected: President, J. O. Mack, Kansas City, Mo.; vice president, Walter Clark, Jefferson City, Mo.; secretary-treasurer, James C. Seymour, St. Louis, Mo.

The executive board consists of the president, the vice president, the secretary-treasurer, and the following union members from different Missouri cities: Herman Boller, Kansas City; F. O'Brien, St. Joseph; J. A. Klein, St. Louis; Ben Hamilton, Joplin; Robert W. McFarland, Springfield; Willis Martin, Cape Girardeau; Herman Boller, St. Louis.

Chemical Workers Form Union in West Chicago

West Chicago, Ill. (AFLWNS).—The production workers employed by Dupage Light and Chemical Company, West Chicago, have organized a Chemical and Mantille Workers Union No. 21313, directly chartered by the American Federation of Labor. The union will become a part of the A. F. of L. Chemical Workers Union, which is busy in the organizing chemical workers throughout the country.

The new union was welcomed to the A. F. of L. family of unions by Charter Member of Labor by Alexander Marks, general organizer of the A. F. of L., and by Leon, president of the Elgin Trades Council, and A. F. of L. Organizer Lee.

Teamsters Land Wage Increase in Muncie

Muncie, Ind. (AFLWNS).—Teamsters Union, Local 385, an A. F. of L. affiliate, have secured an agreement with the Beatrice Creamery here providing a 31 per cent increase in wages and reducing the work week for women from 54 to 48 hours.

Louis Mozsel of the Indiana State Labor Division assisted in finalizing the contract following a two-day strike.

Missouri Carpenters Form State Council